

10,000 HUDSON SILK WEAVERS IN STRIKE

I. W. W. Tie Up Mills Across the River to Help Paterson Strikers.

TROUBLE EXPECTED TO-DAY

Both Sides in Paterson Declare They Have No Intention to Yield.

The weavers' strike, which has paralyzed the silk industry in Paterson, N. J., extended yesterday to the mills in the northern part of Hudson county, where nearly 10,000 men and women responded to the call of the I. W. W. leaders to quit work for a 25 per cent. increase in wages and an eight hour day.

The agitators were largely influenced in starting the labor troubles in north Hudson by the belief that the strike will help along the chances of the Paterson weavers to win their fight, as many of the orders placed in the Silk City are now being filled in the north Hudson mills.

One thousand employees of the Hubbard Silk Manufacturing Company in Jersey City didn't put in an appearance at the mill yesterday morning. The strike was declared at the R. & H. Simon plant in Union Hill at 10 o'clock, and later the employees of the Reeling & Schoen plant in West Hoboken walked out.

Nearly the entire force at the big mill of the Schwarzenbach, Huber Company in West Hoboken walked out early in the afternoon. Only a comparatively small number of men and women remained at their looms in any of the plants.

The strikers had a meeting in the afternoon at which Carlo Tresca, Edward Koettgen and other I. W. W. agitators congratulated the weavers upon their "noble response to the call of duty" to better their own conditions and help along the Paterson strikers.

Police were placed on guard around all the mills, but there were no disturbances along the picket lines when the mill whistles blew late in the afternoon.

It is expected that Big Bill Hayward, who went to Lawrence, Mass., to make arrangements for the housing of children of Paterson strikers, will hurry back to New Jersey to engineer the latest I. W. W. strike.

Plans for the North Hudson strike were made on Thursday, following the May Day demonstration in which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Tresca and others urged all hands to leave their looms until they get an eight hour day.

Ernest Anderson and his twenty associates on the local committee of the I. W. W. fought the strike proposition. On failing to state off the strike, they went to the I. W. W. headquarters at 247 West street and handed in their resignations.

The police fear there may be trouble to-day.

Paterson, N. J., May 2.—The Paterson authorities have decided to take no action against any strikers who petition their children, enrolled as pupils in the public schools, to be sent to New York by the I. W. W., until the strike of the silk weavers and dyers is over. Parents may be punished under the New Jersey law for refusing to send their children to school, but the little excursionists are not to be considered even as hooligan players.

Mayor A. F. McBride and Superintendent of Schools John R. Wilson said to-day that the city will simply consider that the children have left town, perhaps to go to school elsewhere, and let it go at that.

Truant Officer Charles A. Keating reported that during his wanderings around town in search of truants he ran across a dozen children who took a long day auto ride from their Paterson homes to New York. Why they decided to leave the joys of the metropolis is not known, although it is believed that they made the journey for the purpose of taking part in the May Day parade and were not placed in I. W. W. families for temporary care.

The I. W. W. strikers are as determined as ever to-day not to go back to work until they get what they want, and the manufacturers are as determined not to deal with the I. W. W. leaders or agents. Thousands of strikers are anxious to return to work, but dare not, and the manufacturers are quietly dealing with them through shop committees.

Paterson saloons have been hard hit by the strike. Thirty have been closed in the last twenty-four hours for lack of patronage. Only 354 licenses are in force now as against 516 at this time last year.

WOMEN FIGHT DEPUTIES.

Join Rioters From East Burlington Iron Foundry.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 2.—Women played a conspicuous part to-day in a strike riot at the plant of the United States Pipe and Cast Iron Foundry Company at East Burlington. A giantess precipitated the trouble by hurling a stone at the head of a deputy sheriff. The police closed in and women attacked them, fighting by the side of their husbands. The strikers and their wives were driven off after a lively battle, in which a policeman was felled with a shovel in the hands of a woman.

Later a woman in a red sweater handed her baby to a bystander, broke through a line of police and leaped into a patrol wagon containing her husband. She pulled him into the road and a deputy tripped him. A dozen women pitched into the wagon and the woman who had been hauled into the wagon, but before the driver had a chance to get out of the trouble zone the strikers dragged the woman and several other prisoners from the wagon and set them free.

Strikers tried to climb the stockade at the Devil foundry early to-day to attack strike breakers quartered there. Burns detectives and the police fired on them. Somebody fired a bullet which whizzed close to Lieut. Carroll's head.

LABORERS' STRIKES GROW.

Seven Thousand Quit Work in Essex County—Sewer Work Held Up.

NEWARK, N. J., May 2.—About 7,000 laborers quit work in Essex county to-day,

SCENE IN SUFFRAGE PAGEANT LAST NIGHT

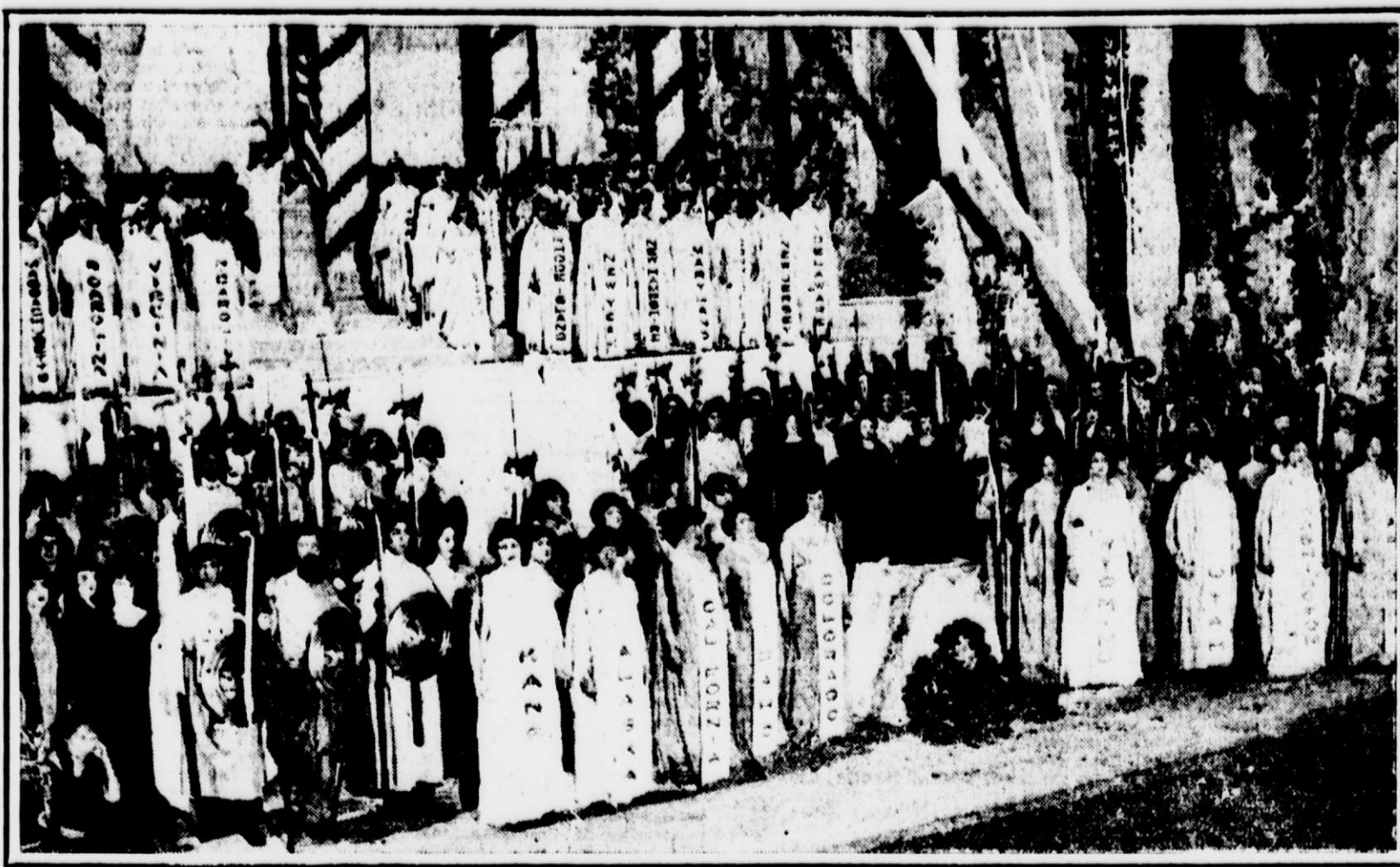


Photo by Paul Thompson

tying up many big jobs. It is believed that 70 per cent. of the men are out. The laborers demand an increase from \$1.75 to \$2 a day.

Caldwell, May 2.—The strike of the laborers was augmented to-day by the quitting of sixty men employed on Caldwell's \$300,000 sewer. Thirty-five men employed on improvements at Essex Falls also joined in the strike. A force of men on the Bloomfield avenue improvement here are working under police guard.

Paterson, May 2.—A strike was declared among 250 laborers employed by private contractors on the big trunk sewer and many went out. A mixup occurred when men refused to drop their picks and shovels and the police charged the mob, arresting five of the trouble makers.

Passaic, May 2.—Fifty members of the Polish Bakers and Confectioners Union went on strike to-day to enforce a demand for a six day week instead of seven, ten hours day and a minimum scale of \$2 for the first hand, \$16 for the second hand and \$10 for the third.

SUFFRAGE PARADE TO-DAY.

Police Assure Women of Ample Protection in the March.

Enthusiasm over the suffrage parade this afternoon is affecting the masculine as well as the feminine portion of the community. Requests for places on the reviewing stands continued to pour in yesterday.

A request from Mrs. Nora Hatch de Forest for the services of eight Boy Scouts resulted in a response by forty-five youngsters. Places were found for them. The Police Department has offered a mounted front and rear guard, ten police to a block and the assurance is given that nothing like the scenes in Washington shall be allowed to occur.

The parade, which will start at 3 o'clock, will form as follows:

Washington Square North, east side—National board, suffrage states, Washington Square North, west side—Women's Political Union, division, Marshall Miss, Port, horsewomen, double band, W. F. F. band, speakers, speakers, speakers, First to Sixteenth Senatorial and county groups, double band, Seventeenth to Fifth street, East—Marshall Miss, P. Treat professional groups, band, public school teachers, band, private school teachers, students.

Ninth street, West—Women's Political Union, Marshall Miss, K. K. K. business women, band, real estate and insurance, secretaries, bookkeepers and stenographers, printers, milliners, dressmakers, band, white, handbags and millinery, market, laundry workers, tea room workers, Professional Women's Suffrage League, motorists, men's section.

Tenth street, West—New York State Woman Suffrage Association, Equal Franchise Society.

Eleventh street, East—Woman Suffrage party.

Twelfth street, East—College League, Men's League.

Thirteenth street, West—Non-suffrage States.

Fourteenth street, East—Marshall Miss, Sarah Schuchman, Political Equality Association, P. U. division of untown department store clubs.

Fifteenth street, East—Fifth Avenue—Carriages and automobiles.

BELMONT ANSWERS HIS WIFE.

Says He Is Ready to Support Show Girl, Who Wants Separation.

Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, filed his answer in the Supreme Court yesterday in the suit for separation brought by Ethel Lorraine Belmont, formerly a show girl at the Winter Garden.

Young Belmont, who left his wife a day or so after he married her, denies that he is a resident of New York and says he lives in Hempstead, L. I. He says he has been at all times ready and willing to support his wife "as justice requires, and having regard for the respective circumstances of the parties."

The answer was filed by Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, who are attorneys for August Belmont.

A. L. BOOKMAN SHOOT HIMSELF.

New York Insurance Broker Found Dead in Newark Hotel.

Abraham L. Bookman, an insurance broker, at 56 Pine street, New York, committed suicide in the Holland House in Newark yesterday by shooting himself in the head. A note left for the proprietor of the hotel directed him to telephone 3242 John or 4010 Lenox and that all expenses would be paid. In another envelope addressed to Nathan Moscovitz was found a key to a safe deposit box.

In the man's effects was found a promissory note showing that Bookman on April 25 borrowed \$510 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and agreed to pay back \$500 in January of next year. Another slip showed that he purchased the revolver with which he killed himself in a store a few blocks from the hotel yesterday.

Mr. Bookman lived at 5 West Eighty-fourth street. Relatives said last night that he had been ill for some time and suffered from extreme nervousness. It was not thought that he had had any business troubles.

STRIKEBREAKERS SHOT ON CAR BY 'FLYBOYS'

Passengers on Eighth Avenue Trolley Injured in the Fight.

RIOT IN HUDSON STREET

Schweiner Press Employees Beat Up Men Who Take Their Places.

ROOSEVELT PLEADS THE CAUSE OF WOMAN

Continued from First Page.

who is neither a doll nor a drudge." (Applause.)

Another query of the anti was, "Are women physically able to enter the political arena?" and Col. Roosevelt flung back this reply in his best falsetto: "Wherever they have honest elections."

In any community where women have the vote it has meant just so much loss of influence to the underworld, to the powers that prey, to the terrible red light district. The underworld is primarily a world of men—ten men to one woman—and every man who has a stake in infamy will oppose this movement.

He said that he asked for suffrage because it is right from the standpoint of women, right for the interests of every person who is trying to solve society's problems, and he begged that the nation "use the full and not the cramped strength of the entire commonwealth."

The Colonel retired, pocketing his notes. Then for twenty minutes Dr. Shaw, while young women in cap and gown traversed the aisles with collection baskets called for generous pledges of money. And she got them—none bigger than \$250, but the number was large.

Mme. Nordica promised \$100. From boxes and galleries and orchestra came "Fifty dollars from a friend," "Twenty-five dollars from a friend," until Dr. Shaw said that time was up and please send other contributions to the committee.

Now the program—"A Dream of Freedom," by Margaret Merriman Tuttle, prologue by Charles Hanson Towne, orchestra seventy-five men and women, the first women who ever played at the Metropolitan, it was said, with Lucille Mann as conductor.

The curtain rose on the Elsiean Fields by moonlight. On a background of the tall columns of the Temple of Hope, Against the pillars the hand-maidens of Freedom, all in white. Beside a grove a few women were sleeping, the sleeping women, timid and dull of comprehension.

Hope was Florence Fleming Noves. She radiantly descended the steps of the temple, carrying a lighted torch. Her handmaidens followed her, and danced, gathering garlands and vines with which Hope decorated the altar of Freedom.

The Spirit of Woman tried in vain to approach the evasive figures. Hope lighted the altar fire. To the Spirit of Woman, kneeling, Hope pointed out the vision of freedom, appearing faintly in the temple.

Women understood, but could not arouse her sleeping sisters until as the vision of freedom grew brighter they came surrying with their children and stood at the foot of the terraced slope with outstretched hands.

Trumpets now, and the down. Women and men representing the nine enfranchised States appeared, each woman with a starry light above her brow. The standard bearers of the other States, dark creatures, tried to appear with drawn swords the progress of women. But down the steps strode Justice (Sarah Traux-Albert) with sword aloft. The Non-suffrage States gave way and the women took their places beside the men. And then came Columbia, Lillian Nordica herself, and "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Sleeping Sisters were Miss Margaret L. Howe a niece of President Wilson; Edna Follette, daughter of the Senator; Helen Graham Griffith, the Waterman; Mrs. J. D. Livingston, Gertrude Livingston and Mrs. David Robinson.

The handmaidens of Freedom were Beulah Hopburn, Mrs. Arnold Furst, Margaret Tuttle, Isabel Corbier, Marlan Hecker, Edith Barnes, Eleanor W. and Diana York. The Nine Enfranchised States were Flora Capen, Mrs. Paul West, Irene Beach, Alice Reed, Mrs. Riva Will, Keith Wakeman, Mrs. Middleton Bonman, Portia Willis, Marie Rappold, and Alaska, who marched with them, was Mrs. John Corbin.

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

ROOSEVELT PLEADS THE CAUSE OF WOMAN

Continued from First Page.

who is neither a doll nor a drudge." (Applause.)

Another query of the anti was, "Are women physically able to enter the political arena?" and Col. Roosevelt flung back this reply in his best falsetto: "Wherever they have honest elections."

In any community where women have the vote it has meant just so much loss of influence to the underworld, to the powers that prey, to the terrible red light district. The underworld is primarily a world of men—ten men to one woman—and every man who has a stake in infamy will oppose this movement.

He said that he asked for suffrage because it is right from the standpoint of women, right for the interests of every person who is trying to solve society's problems, and he begged that the nation "use the full and not the cramped strength of the entire commonwealth."

The Colonel retired, pocketing his notes. Then for twenty minutes Dr. Shaw, while young women in cap and gown traversed the aisles with collection baskets called for generous pledges of money. And she got them—none bigger than \$250, but the number was large.

Mme. Nordica promised \$100. From boxes and galleries and orchestra came "Fifty dollars from a friend," "Twenty-five dollars from a friend," until Dr. Shaw said that time was up and please send other contributions to the committee.

Now the program—"A Dream of Freedom," by Margaret Merriman Tuttle, prologue by Charles Hanson Towne, orchestra seventy-five men and women, the first women who ever played at the Metropolitan, it was said, with Lucille Mann as conductor.

The curtain rose on the Elsiean Fields by moonlight. On a background of the tall columns of the Temple of Hope, Against the pillars the hand-maidens of Freedom, all in white. Beside a grove a few women were sleeping, the sleeping women, timid and dull of comprehension.

Hope was Florence Fleming Noves. She radiantly descended the steps of the temple, carrying a lighted torch. Her handmaidens followed her, and danced, gathering garlands and vines with which Hope decorated the altar of Freedom.

The Spirit of Woman tried in vain to approach the evasive figures. Hope lighted the altar fire. To the Spirit of Woman, kneeling, Hope pointed out the vision of freedom, appearing faintly in the temple.

Women understood, but could not arouse her sleeping sisters until as the vision of freedom grew brighter they came surrying with their children and stood at the foot of the terraced slope with outstretched hands.

Trumpets now, and the down. Women and men representing the nine enfranchised States appeared, each woman with a starry light above her brow. The standard bearers of the other States, dark creatures, tried to appear with drawn swords the progress of women. But down the steps strode Justice (Sarah Traux-Albert) with sword aloft. The Non-suffrage States gave way and the women took their places beside the men. And then came Columbia, Lillian Nordica herself, and "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Sleeping Sisters were Miss Margaret L. Howe a niece of President Wilson; Edna Follette, daughter of the Senator; Helen Graham Griffith, the Waterman; Mrs. J. D. Livingston, Gertrude Livingston and Mrs. David Robinson.

The handmaidens of Freedom were Beulah Hopburn, Mrs. Arnold Furst, Margaret Tuttle, Isabel Corbier, Marlan Hecker, Edith Barnes, Eleanor W. and Diana York. The Nine Enfranchised States were Flora Capen, Mrs. Paul West, Irene Beach, Alice Reed, Mrs. Riva Will, Keith Wakeman, Mrs. Middleton Bonman, Portia Willis, Marie Rappold, and Alaska, who marched with them, was Mrs. John Corbin.

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

DYNAMITE ON STEP OF FORMER GAMBLER

Abraham Braunstein, Ex-Partner of Bridge Weber, Complains to Police.

RECALLS ROSENTHAL WAR

In 1911 Braunstein's Place in Forty-fifth Street Was Blown Up by Rivals.

Abraham Braunstein, reported to the police of the West 125th street station yesterday morning that somebody had placed two sticks of dynamite both with fuse attached, on the stoop of his four story brownstone house at 127 Manhattan avenue. His maid had found the dynamite when she went to get the milk at 7 o'clock. The explosive had been wrapped in paper, but out of the end of the paper stuck a half burned fuse.

The slip went to the Police Headquarters bearing the name Abraham Braunstein, and up at 125th street station it was said that Mr. Brown was going to call on Commissioner Dougherty about it.

Just after lunch, Rachel Brown, or Abraham Braunstein, former partner of Bridge Weber, once partner of Herman Rosenthal, and a man who has run houses of chance all the way from Stanton street and the Bowery to Harlem appeared at Headquarters.

"Oh, I've just come down to see Inspector Farout," said Rachel, easily. "I admire him very much and whenever I am in his neighborhood I always drop in for a little chat. There is nothing on my mind, everything is so tight now that there is nothing to talk about. Good afternoon."

"Yes, Rachel Brown was in to see me," said Farout. "You know we have had him down here several times now, and I like to talk to those fellows every once in a while. You can get some good information from them at times."

Weber and Brown were partners in the Sixth avenue poker room, but after the Rosenthal murder and the Boker trial, when Brown returned from abroad, he declined to have anything to do with Weber. Weber tried to start up on Fourth avenue, according to report, and the police closed him up. He blamed Brown for taking them down after that.

Brown found himself followed by Inspector Dwyer's detectives. He complained and protested, but all to no purpose. The police had received information that Brown was likely to open up a gambling house and they were determined he should not. That was two months ago, and to-day every time Brown crosses Forty-second street, bound north he finds himself followed.

Naturally he has an idea that Mr. Weber may have had something to do with the information imparted to the police. About the dynamite he has no idea. When he was about to open a place in West Forty-fifth street in April, 1911, somebody shot off a charge of dynamite under his stoop there which destroyed about \$1,000 worth of property and kept the place closed, but that was a regular war in which the parties were well known. It caused Brown and Deane Rosenthal with a few others to go around with armed guards for some time. He has no such fight on at this time.

His story as the police learned was that as the girl went out of the house she saw a paper package on the top step near the front door. She looked at it and seeing a burned fuse called a policeman. The policeman gave a look and notified the station, which in turn sent for the Bureau of Combustibles. The bureau man opened up the package and found the dynamite would have exploded if the fuse had stuck down to the percussion caps. Detectives were working on the case last night.

The handmaidens of Freedom were Beulah Hopburn, Mrs. Arnold Furst, Margaret Tuttle, Isabel Corbier, Marlan Hecker, Edith Barnes, Eleanor W. and Diana York. The Nine Enfranchised States were Flora Capen, Mrs. Paul West, Irene Beach, Alice Reed, Mrs. Riva Will, Keith Wakeman, Mrs. Middleton Bonman, Portia Willis, Marie Rappold, and Alaska, who marched with them, was Mrs. John Corbin.

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

BULL MOOSE WILL FAIL, SAYS MR. TAFT

Unstable Bases of Roosevelt Party Attacked in Yale Lecture.

SOLEMN RIGHTS DEFIED

Suffragists Interrupt the Ex-President, Who Refers to Their Cause.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—Former President Taft delivered the first of his lectures to students of Yale University this afternoon on "Some Questions of Modern Government."

Every seat was taken in Lamson Lyceum when Mr. Taft appeared. He was introduced by Dean Jones of the academic department. President Hadley was in Kentucky attending a Yale reunion.

It seemed as if the cheering that greeted the ex-president lasted fully five minutes.

Mr. Taft took as the specific topic of his lecture the language of the preamble of the constitution. "We, the people," he pointed out how small a part of the people really constitute the voting and governing part of the people, and the necessity for increasing this as much as possible consistent with intelligence and judgment on the part of the voters, and the defect in this regard which the system of initiative referendum and recall was likely to bring about in our political system.

He did not finish a discussion of the initiative referendum and recall in his first lecture, but will take them up in his second lecture. Mr. Taft said in part:

"It has been thought wise for me to attempt to interest those of the university who have the time and inclination to learn one of the general subjects of our present American Constitution by a somewhat summary discussion of certain questions that have current importance and arise either in its construction or in a consideration of the wisdom and soundness of the principles upon which certain of its provisions are based."

"If I had attempted the treatment of the general subject ten years ago my task would have been much easier than it is today, for in the last decade a school of political thinkers has arisen in which the wisdom and justice of our fundamental law, as embodied in our American Constitution, have been seriously questioned, and the justice and efficiency of our common law, which we have inherited from England, modified by judicial decision and statute are attacked as not squaring with the proper civic and social and economic ideals of today."

"The truth is that as one reads the glowing eulogies of everything that a student of constitutional history and governmental law twenty years ago accepted as established he finds himself suffering dizzy sensations, caused by the inability to find any safe and stable ground upon which to stand."

"He finds that the work of the fathers who wrote the Declaration of Independence and made the Constitution is to be regarded as absurd, unwise and outworn. I cannot think that this school of philosophy will ultimately triumph."

Prof. Taft said distinctly that he would not discuss woman's suffrage and added: "But I will say that the greatest danger to the country is the present state of mind."

He said that he asked for suffrage because it is right from the standpoint of women, right for the interests of every person who is trying to solve society's problems, and he begged that the nation "use the full and not the cramped strength of the entire commonwealth."

The Colonel retired, pocketing his notes. Then for twenty minutes Dr. Shaw, while young women in cap and gown traversed the aisles with collection baskets called for generous pledges of money. And she got them—none bigger than \$250, but the number was large.

Mme. Nordica promised \$100. From boxes and galleries and orchestra came "Fifty dollars from a friend," "Twenty-five dollars from a friend," until Dr. Shaw said that time was up and please send other contributions to the committee.

Now the program—"A Dream of Freedom," by Margaret Merriman Tuttle, prologue by Charles Hanson Towne, orchestra seventy-five men and women, the first women who ever played at the Metropolitan, it was said, with Lucille Mann as conductor.

The curtain rose on the Elsiean Fields by moonlight. On a background of the tall columns of the Temple of Hope, Against the pillars the hand-maidens of Freedom, all in white. Beside a grove a few women were sleeping, the sleeping women, timid and dull of comprehension.

Hope was Florence Fleming Noves. She radiantly descended the steps of the temple, carrying a lighted torch. Her handmaidens followed her, and danced, gathering garlands and vines with which Hope decorated the altar of Freedom.

The Spirit of Woman tried in vain to approach the evasive figures. Hope lighted the altar fire. To the Spirit of Woman, kneeling, Hope pointed out the vision of freedom, appearing faintly in the temple.

Women understood, but could not arouse her sleeping sisters until as the vision of freedom grew brighter they came surrying with their children and stood at the foot of the terraced slope with outstretched hands.

Trumpets now, and the down. Women and men representing the nine enfranchised States appeared, each woman with a starry light above her brow. The standard bearers of the other States, dark creatures, tried to appear with drawn swords the progress of women. But down the steps strode Justice (Sarah Traux-Albert) with sword aloft. The Non-suffrage States gave way and the women took their places beside the men. And then came Columbia, Lillian Nordica herself, and "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Sleeping Sisters were Miss Margaret L. Howe a niece of President Wilson; Edna Follette, daughter of the Senator; Helen Graham Griffith, the Waterman; Mrs. J. D. Livingston, Gertrude Livingston and Mrs. David Robinson.

The handmaidens of Freedom were Beulah Hopburn, Mrs. Arnold Furst, Margaret Tuttle, Isabel Corbier, Marlan Hecker, Edith Barnes, Eleanor W. and Diana York. The Nine Enfranchised States were Flora Capen, Mrs. Paul West, Irene Beach, Alice Reed, Mrs. Riva Will, Keith Wakeman, Mrs. Middleton Bonman, Portia Willis, Marie Rappold, and Alaska, who marched with them, was Mrs. John Corbin.

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

And the splendid young men, whose legs were concealed by a last minute shift to the costume worn by the knights in the Metropolitan's "Parsifal," weren't noticed at all. How could they be?

And Miss Inez Milholland was unopposed New York, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, the others being represented by Dorothy Williams, Isabella Kimple, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Miss Edmundson, Mrs. Albert Plimpton, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Howard Burr, Mary Stewart Cutting, Jr., Marie Rawson, Miss Roberts, Rebekah Harrison and Mrs. Ethel Watts Grant.

fear, I believe, of the majority of those who are opposed to the granting of equal suffrage to woman is that the women who would avail themselves of the privilege would not be themselves, qualified and would not represent the high average of intelligence as the women of this country can show.